### MEXICO.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE GAINING STRENGTH.

The Battle Near Tehaucan--- Both Sides Claim the Victory.

The Execution of Arteaga and His Officers.

Imperialist Prisoners Ordered to be Shot in Retaliation.

Effect in Mexico of President Johnson's Policy.

The Existence of Maximilian's Empire Dependent Solely Upon the Will of the United States.

The French Troops to be Withdrawn Next Spring.

Rignificance of General Logan's Appointment as Minister to the Mexican Republic.

Pailure of Sterling Price's Rebel-Mexican Colony.

Our Mexico City Correspondence City of Maxico, Nov. 1, 1865.
You have doubtless already heard of the appointment
of Senor Duran as Mexican Minister to England. This selection cannot affect Mexico, although it will reflec

ers taken by Mendez at Santa Amatlan, but it is own that Arteaga, Salazar, Gomez, Paracho and twenty other officers have been put to death in the bloodthirsty and barbar thus more than an empty threat, and those who call erals barbarians are setting examples of civiliza the country. The despicable imperialists, although they corded by one of their own organs, the Estafotte, did not besitate to take their lives in cold blood.

It is stated here that Riva Palacios, indignant at such nfamous and cowardly action, has ordered all the

ners to be shot without delay. Yesterday it was resolved, at a Cabinet meeting, to de expense; but this is simply a protext, as the Empress ntends to visit Merida and Sisal, which will cost fully as much. The fact is that Maximilian keeps deferring this Yucatan journey until such time as it may become adhim to return to his native country, and to his idea that time has not arrived yet.

Langlais, the Minister of Finance, inspires little confi-

The liberal forces are in occupation of the East, cutting off communication between Oajdca and the imperialists, the report of the defeat of Figueroa is entirely false. The report of the defeat of Figueroa is enti ortio with five hundred men, after having made

rough the whole of Mesquital. In the North, where the war is now mainly being car-ried on, the liberals are spread over the country from Nan Luis to Mataugoros, and from Santa Barbara to the port of Tampico. The Juarist forces in that quarter has been obliged to order Brincourt to abandon Chihua-hua and fall back to Durango.

rtance, for the loss of three hundred men weight

diers, suffering from intermittent fever, arrived at San

probability of the United States aiding the republicant out every mail confirms the opinion that the Unite States government will not interfere in the struggle now going on in this country. It is well known, however, that the existence of Maximilian's empire depends solely upon the will of the United States. If the Emperor of the such a ridiculous farce as the Mexican empire.

The Empress Carlotta will leave this city on the 5th last, for Vera Cruz, on route for Yucatan. Her Majesty intends spending several weeks at Merida. The obje of this visit is purely one of pleasure. A similar excursion was projected last year by the imperial couple, but ewing to the late return of the Emperor at that time from his trip to the interior it was abandoned. Her months ago. At Vera Cruz she will take an Austrian war ship, now awaiting her arrival, and proceed thene to Sisal. She will be accompanied by her ladies in waiting, including Madame Almonte, wife of the Grand Mar-

huacan between Figueroa's forces and a body of Austrian cavalry under the gallant Captain Kerzenhuller, who, dred Mexicans, killing over two hundred and wounding into Huasteca. His band was chiefly composed of rem at Cajaca, and generously set at liberty by the Emperor This latter chief has, it is true, escaped from Puebla. alightest fear, from the good disposition manifested by the inhabitants of the town and State of that name, of his having any success, and no doubt we shall soon hear

A great many robberies have been lately committed on the road between this city and Vera Cruz. Stage coaches are frequently stopped and the passengers plundered and even killed, as was the case with an Italian officer who arrived by the last steamer, and was en route with his wife for the capital. He was imprudent enough to being the only passenger in the diligence who did resist, he paid for his folly with his life. Indeed, it would be

THE CHOLERA.

tissement (or first official warning) for having com

ticularly befriends.

A few weeks ago the steamer brought up flies of the New York Heralto containing President Johnson's conciliatory and admirable speech to the delegation of Southerners who called on him at the White House. I produced a most favorable effect in this city, and the result was the immediate departure for the United States of many robel officers who had taken refuge in Mexico under the impression that the United States were closed against them. Many of them, it is true, have determined to remain in this country.

prese had the beigning had any cavary what are pursue them.

Contracts for lighting this city and Puebla and Orizaba with gas have been made with a prominent English gentleman, who has the means and ability to duly carry them through. This, with the probable speedy completion of the horse railroad system of this city, will place Mexico on an equality in such conveniences with the most favored American cities. A contract has also been made with a French company to build a railroad to Tolica. The iron for the Chalco Railroad is all on the ground. This fine road is now completed as far as St. Angeles, and the cars will be running to Chalco by the 1st of January. Nearly all the country produce for consumption will come over this line.

country produce for consumption will come over this line.

NEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The prevailing sentiment here as regards the attitude of the United States towards the new empire is, that despite the generally belligerent tone of the press, there is too much intelligence in America to throw Mexico back into her former state of anarchy by any hostile act against Maximilian. Wherever the rule of Maximilian reaches he is respected and liked, as the only man who has shown the genius to govern the Mexicans. It is stated here, on high authority, that the French troops will be withdrawn next spring, their place to be filled by armed German immigrants, pledged to support the government for a term of years, when they are to be discharged and presented with lands and the means of cultivating them. This will give Maximilian all the effective force he requires for carrying out his beneficean plans in Mexice, and will at the same time do away with the incubus of "French bayonets."

Letters from Acapulco to the 3d instant state that arrival of five hundred men from Mazatlar

forces, capturing four liberal Generals named Arteags shot. Upon hearing of this atrocity, General Alvar mmediately proclaimed the life of every capture French or imperial general forfeited.

Our Washington Despatch. PAILURE OF STEELING PRICE'S MEXICAN COL-ONY, ETC.

The apointment of General Logan as Minister to Juarez with consideral surprise the Mexican government bestow mystery to no one—such men, for instance, as Lieutenant Maury and General Magruder—and it is as a measure of retaliation that the appointment of General Logan has

Mr. Seward is watching with much interest the efforts made by the rebels in Mexico to attract immigration from this country. He looks upon Lieutenant Maury's decree, offering great advantages to immigrants, and especially to immigrants from the South, as calculated to drain the South of a large portion of its inhabitants, and,

can republic in Washington is advised that the colony under command of General Sterling Price is broken to pieces, and that most of the setiers have left their lands, saying that they had been deceived. Fifteen of them

lage of Tiapacuya, between Puebla and Vera Cruz, has been occupied by the liberals, and the Austrian garrison taken prisoners.

General Logan Proposes an Armed Mis-

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1865. A despatch to the Commercial of this city from Chicago says:—General Logan, in a consultation to-day with some of his friends, remarked that he would ac-cept of the appointment of Minister to Mexico, provided the government would order twenty thousand armed

men to accompany him to the capital of that country.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week the following wills were admitted to probate:—John F. Rey Campbell, Augustus Craiger, Omnett C. Michael, Aiux.
H. Sawyer, Sarah Brown, all of Brooklys; Jacobus Lake, of Gravesend, and John S. Bauman, of the town of New Lots. Letters of administration were granted in the testates of Eliza Miller, Adeline W. Bodish, Frank Korts, Patrick McGonegle, James Nugent and Wm. Crowley.

Camp & The Cray of Chunches.—There seems to be

a constant presence of crime in Brooklyn, despite the vigilance of the pôlice to prevent it. During the last week the local columns of the daily press were principally oc the loca columns of burglaries, stabbing affrays, larcenies, &c. River thieving for some time past has also been revived. The remedy for this is only in the increasing of the Metropolitan Police force, which at the present time is wholly inadequate to afford proper protection to life, limb and property.

regiment promenade concert at the Academy of Music last night was numerously attended by the fashionable

DESTRUCTION OF A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY BY FIRE -About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the kerosene oil factory of Kinklebine & Rickon, corner of Leonard and Van Pelt streets, Eastern Rickon, corner of Leonard and Van Peit streets, Eastern District, and it was completely destroyed, with the exception of one still. Damage \$1,000; no insurance. The fire originated by the escape of gas. A grown among the firemen was promptly suppressed by Captain Mullins and a platoon of the Forty-sixth precinct.

Supplex Death of A Lady.—Mrs. John Clymer, residing at the corner of Union avenue and South Fourth

street, Eastern District, was taken suddenly sick in Grane

Meeting of the Health Commissioners. ing the directions of Dr. Sayre, as published in the Hss-ald, and one hundred thousand copies of the same were ordered to be struck off. Morrow Evening.

Precautions Against the Cholera in

Some of the citizens of Brooklyn are taking time by the forelock in preparing for the outbreak of the cholers by disinfecting dangerous places, cleaning sinks, sprinkling lime in the gatters, &c. One thing demands their particular attention. It is the cleansing and ventilating the tenement houses in which the poorer classes are crowded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1865.

It is of the greatest importance to the whole dountry to place them. But this simple act of precaution, which is no more intended for the benefit of the city of New erection of hospitals at the Hook, for fear, probably, that the dread disease might stretch its sombre wings across the bay into Monmouth county. Although New Jersey ceded this strip of sand to the government for military purposes, she still, we believe, claims civil jurisdiction over it, and may consequently, though, we think, very foolishly, interpose serious difficulties in reference to the erection of these buildings. The plan proposed is a most fitting one in every respect, and should meet with the approval, not only of the inhabitants of New Jersey, but of the whole country; for let the cholera once reach this city and it will instantly spread in all directions, and to no place more certainly than to the little State across the river.

no piace more certainly than to the little State across the river.

But as Jersey objects probably to making this an exclusively New York affair, suppose they be erected and placed under the joint management of commissioners of say New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Nowark. All difficulties, I should suppose, might be obviated in this way, and through such united and joint action the establishment would become one of the most important, necessary and useful hospitals in the country. Some such plan as we have suggested we are certain would be acceptable to all parties.

A public meeting was held last evening at 492 Grand Joiners' Union Association, for the purpose of advocating the eight hour labor system. There was a large of the city present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Mitten, of the House Carpenters' Union; Mr. Campbell, the New York State Workingmen's Union. Mr. MITTEN, of the House Carpenters' Union, said that

this one, and he thought that one evening a week should be cheerfully devoted to its consideration. It was their duty to unite together in one body; if not they would not be able to accomplish the object in view. He said the present hours of labor do not give the workingman a chance to enjoy any of the numerous privileges which have been provided for him—the Park, the Cooper Institute, or the public libraries; he had no time to spend with his wife and family, or to attend to the welfare of his children. This movement is what the workingmen should aim at in order to enjoy the privileges which are accorded to the capitalists. He urged upon every one present to join their respective unions for the contest will be a most severe one; it will be a contest between the capitalists and the laboring classes, and he was confident that if they (the laboring classes, and he was confident that if they (the laboring classes, and he was confident will be machinery brought forth that will more than compensate the labor reduced. Individually, he said, we are poweriess; but if we unite in one solid phalaux they must give in. Combined there is no power nor wrong that we cannot successfully cope against.

Mr. CAMPIELL, of the Boiler Makers' I mon, said this is a question which interests the workingman and none olse. There were four million one hundred thousand workingmen—certainly a majority of the legal voters of the country, and who were able at all times to control any measure they advocated. He said that the politicians, whom they (the workingmen) had poit into office, and who, before they were installed therein, promised to give them their support, now that they were in office, did not take any interest in the welfare of so practical a thing fill the workingmen. It had been said by some that the working classes could not produce clever men; but he would point to the Chief Maxistrate of the land, who had risen from the ranks, as well as many others too numerous to mention. He urged the union of all workingmen, and they would fi

union of all workingmen, and they would finally accompiles the great object they have in view.

Mr. TAYLOR, of the Carpenters' Union, strongly advocated the eight hour system, and said that he believed that eventually, with the introduction of improved machinery, the workingman's labor would be reduced to five hours per day.

Mr. Stevens, President of the New York State Workingmen's Union, said that the issue had now come: that the Association must throw their claims boidly against capital. The advantages of this great question were apparent to all, and he was glad to see so good an attendance present for the purpose of advocating the eight hour labor system. He strongly advocated that the various societies should hold meetings on this subject, and that mass meetings should be held, and pamphilets distributed cyerywhere. There are now forty thousand men in the State of New York, who are united in regard to this question. He stated that he had received a letter from the Secretary of "State, Hon. W. H. Seward, in which that gentleman states that he is in favor of the eight hour movement. He also stated that he had an interview with Governor Fenton, who expressed himself in favor of the eight hour system. In every State this movement was progressing, from Maine to Louisiana, and from Mississippi to New York, and in fact in every city and State of the Union. Every newspaper was advocating it, and the nation had got the eight hour system on the brain, and he ventured to say that the great mass meeting to be held in the Copy Institute, on December 6, would be the greatest monster preeting ever held in the city of New York. Until all the wade so cieties are united, nothing can be accomplished; but if they would all co-operate, their object would be obtained. He urged them to fill up the ranks of their associations and to send delegates to the Workingmen's Union, and to urge this matter among their shopmates. The great question is money, and to attain the object of the meeting considerable funds would be necessary befo

THE F. B. TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMING DOWN UPON AN EDITOR—A CHANCE FOR COPPER AND PISTOLS FOR TWO—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE, ETC. A tart controversy has arisen between the editor of the New York Times and the officers who have the handling of the Fenian funds in this city. The substance of the whole thing is that the Times charged that thousands of honest Irish in the unsophisticated regions were but supporting with their remittances "a set of scamps in idleness, notoriety and patent leather boots. managers of the funds, Mr. J. O'Mahony and Mr. B. D. Killian, felt called upon to demand a retraction. Mr. Raymond refused to retract his "expression of B. D. Killian, felt called upon to demand a retraction.
Mr. Raymond refused to retract his "expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons," but offered to publish a statement tending to change said opinion. Mr. Killian considered this requiring information on a matter previously criticised, and opprobriously branded it "an aggravation of the original insult and the very acme of impertinence." He saw in the matter a palpable attempt to individualize the parties concerned and brand them personally with the opinies concerned and brand them personally with the opinies employed. He insisted upon the withdrawal of the libel, and said that, "should Mr. Raymond fail to see the urgency of the retraction asked for, he was requested to name some gentleman with whom Mesers O'Mahony and Killian might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance."

Mr. Raymond was "unwilling to take any action on the subject until more fully assured of the meaning of Mr. K.'s note, and whether the alternative of making the retraction demanded or of considering himself invited to a hostile meeting was intended." Mr. Killian returned answer that "a retraction as ample as the offence was required, and that, failing to receive it, Mr. O'Mahony and himself would feel justified in insuring full atonement by any course of action recognized as legitimate under like aggravation."

Mr. Raymond "declined to comply with the menacing demand for a retraction," and Mr. O'Mahony came upon the stage himself, and from "Headquariers, Fenian Brotherhood," begged leave to place the matter in the hands of the public, and stated that his only comment upon it was, that "a person who would neither undo a foul libel nor place himself in a position to be chastised for it was not possessed of the courage of a man or the instincts of a gentleman." Beyond this the escapade has not as yet advanced.

CINCINIATI, Nov. 18, 1865.
Governor Morton, of Indiana, has turned the duties of

### GRANT.

Programme of the Reception To-

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR ANTICIPATED.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

Proposition to Give the General an Open Air Reception.

&c. &c.

tinual conversation among all our fashionables. The ladies are in a high state of excitement, and the jewellers, mantilla makers and other caterers for the fair toilets and magnificent women will fill the parlors of the and navy, the bench, bar, literature, press and commer of the country will be appropriately represented.

lowing —

Army—Lieutenant General Scott, Major General Butterfield, Major General Honningsen, Major General Burnside, Major General Honningsen, Major General Burnside, Major General Dix, Major General Fremch, Major General Hooker, Major General Fremont, Major General Hooker, Major General Fremont, Major General Hooker, Major General Peck, Major General Boubleday, Major General Welpeley, Brigadier General Barnard, Brigadier General Welpeley, Brigadier General Burke, Brigadier General Cook, Brigadier General Burke, and others.

Nacy—Admiral Farragut, Admiral Wilkes, Admiral Gregory, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Wilkes, Admiral Gregory Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, Authors and Editors—Wm. H. Heribut, W. H. Prime, George Enarcoft, James G. Bennett, Manton Marble, Erastus Brooks, Parke Godwin, Chas. G. Halpine, Irenes Prime, N. P. Willis, James Brooks, H. J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Wm. C. Bryant, Robert Bonner, George Wilkes.

The Clergy—The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey,

Wilkes.

The Clergy—The Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Rev. Dr. Monte, Gomery, Right Rev. Bishop Fotter, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Kellogs, Rev. Dr. Spring.

Oher Guests—Governor Fenton, Surgeon Mayo, O. Otendorfer, Superintendent Kennedy, Inspector Carpenter, Commissioner Memorial Commissioner Acton, Commissioner Bergen, Commissioner McMurray, Frederick Wilson.

Waldo Hutchins, Henry Hilton, Henry Clews, Benjamin W. Bonney, Henry M. Taber, Frank W. Worth, I. W. Winchester, William B. Dinsmore, J. H. Almy, John D. Jones, William H. Lee.

On Invitations—Badge, white ribbon.—William B. Astor, Chairman, Alexander T. Stewart, B. W. Bonney, E. D. Morgan, Chas. P. Daly, Levi P. Morton, Wm. F. Allen, J. F. D. Lamer, William H. Fogg, Paul Spofford, William T. Blodgett, James Brown, George Opdyke, Alexander W Bradford, Henry Hilton, Marshall O. Roberts, Robert L. Stuart, R. D. Lathrop, William H. Webb, Samuel Wetnore, Amos R. Eno, Erastus C. Benedict.

Refribblements—Badge, blue ribbon.—Henry Hilton, Chairman, Marshall O. Roberts, William B. Dinsmore, On Roseption—Badge, tuft of white, red and blue.—All the members of the general committee.

13. Invitations will be addressed to officers of the army and navy, clergy and other guests, and to each member of the committee, enclosing tickets of admission to the hotel for each person, together with refreshment tickets.

14. Badges will be delivered to the general committees at seven o'clock P. M. on the day of reception.

15. Notice will be sent to each gentleman named on the lists of the committee requesting definite replies in regard to acting.

16. Notice will be sent to each gentleman named on the lasts of the committee requesting definite replies in regard to acting.

16. Proper arrangements will be made with the police in regard to admittance and proserving order.

17. The ceremonies of reception will close at eleven o'clock, and the ladies of General Grant's party taken in carriages to their hotel.

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

A T. STEWART, Chairman.

SPECIAL CHEMITTISS.

To Receive Military Guest:—John J. Astor, J. Van Buren, Isaac H. Bailey, Geo. M. Butler, S. L. M. Barlow, Smith Clift, H. A. Smythe, John Hoey, Wm. H. Fogg, J. D. Sherwood.

To Receive Naval Guest:—Wm. H. Webb, John R. Brady, Geo. W. McLean, C. V. Garrison, W. B. Duncan, C. H. Leddington, Gilbert Dean, A. Oakey Hall, F. G. Churchill, J. H. White.

To Receive Civil Guests.—A R. Eno, R. Schell, E. C. Benedict, A. A. Solover, D. Devlin, M. H. Levine, Paul Spofford, John Hocker, W. M. Vermilye, Joseph Stuart, By order.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Chairman.

THE GENERAL'S MOVEMENTS VESTERDAY.

In the forenoon yesterday General Grant drove out the residence of Mr. Rogers, on Long Island, where he remained for a short time, and then returned to the Metropolitan, where a number of calls were made upon him. In the evening he diped with General Strong, and then proceeded to a private entertainment given by the

I want to make a suggestion, which I hope you will bring to the attention of the committee who have in charge the reception to be given to General U. S. Grant

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wade Hampton to the People of South Carolina.

HE RECOGNIZES THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—THE DUTY OF THE PROPLE TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN HIS PRESENT POLICY.

Expecing to leave the State in a few days for an uncertain period, I cannot do so without expressing to my feilow citizens my protound sense of the honor paid to me by the vote given to me in the recent election for Governor. In returning my thanks to them for the late spontaneous and extraordinary manifestation of their kindness, it is due to them that I should state the reasons which induced me to decline to be a candidate. In the first place, the convention which gave the election of Governor to the people, had with singular unanimity—though not in their public capacity—requested the distinguished gentleman who has been elected to become a candidate for the office. This he consented to do, though, doubtless, at great personal inconvenience and a heavy sacrifice of his private interests. Under those circumstances I was unwilling to do anything that might cause a political contest in the State. I thought that no good could arise at home from such a contest, whist it might do us insinite mischlef abroad. The President of the United States had exhibited not only a strong disposition to protect the South from the radicalism of the North, but to reinstate us in our civil and political rights. I feared that my election—by embarrassing him in his labors and policy—might incidentally do harm to the State. Superadded to these considerations of a public character, deterring me from appearing as a candidate, there were others of a private nature in o less strong, My affairs, neglected for five years, imperatively demand my personal sattention. Had I believed that my election as Governor could really benefit the State, or subserve any of her true interest, no sacrifice of a private nature, however great, would have deterred me from accepting that or any other position to which she might have called me; but regarding my nomination only as a compliment from some o

lying—authorizes me, I trust without presumption, to add a few words of counsel.

For years past it has been the boast of our State that there was but one party within her limits. Commendable and vital as that state of affairs was during the war, it is scarcely, if at all, less so now. Every association of the past, every duty of the present, every hope of the future, bid us still to stand "shoulder to shoulder." The work before us demands all the patriotism, all the courage, all the endurance of our whole people. Let up party strife, no minor issues, no petty politics, divert us from the great and pressing work of the hour. That of reanimating, as far as possible, our prestrate and bleeding State, and rehabitating her as speedily as may be with the forms, the rights and the sanctity of government and of law.

The bark which was launched a few years ago, amid such joyous acclamations, which was freighted with such precious hopes, and which was wafted on by such earnest prayers, has suffered shipwreck. It behooves us, as wise men, to build of its broken timbers, as best we may, a rafe, whenever we may hope to reach a haven of rest

But bind us to our usine land the more.

I trust that you will pardon me for thus venturing to counsel you. Believe me, that it is is no presamptuous feeling that I do so, but solely in an honest, sincere and humble hope of contributing my mite to the welfare and honor of our State. What I have said has been evoked by your recent manifestations of kindness to me. This I shall cherish as one of the proudest recoilections of my life, for it assures me of your belief that I have tried to do my duty. It only remains for me, in bidding you farewell, to say, that whenever the State needs my services she has only to command and I shall obey. I am, very respectfully and grazefully, your feliow citizen, WADE HAMPTON.

## NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Bold Robbery In San Francisco-Arrival of Whalers at Honolulu-Apprehensions in Regard to the Safety of the Arctic Fleet Allayed, &c.

Arrived, ship Ella Merlon, from New York. Sailed, steamer America, with three hundred and thirty passen-gers for New York. Also sailed, ship Black Hawk, for Boston, with a cargo principally of copper ore. Trade quiet. Boots and shoes advanced fifteen per cent. Sales of ten thousand pounds of California brown leaf tobacco at eleven cents per pound. Monoiula dates to the 27th of October are received. R.C. Wylle, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on the 19th of October.

the 19th of October.

A second coolie vessel had arrived at Honolulu, bringing two hundred and seventy Chinese coolies.

Several vessels had arrived at Honolulu from the Arctic Sea, bringing such reports as allayed further apprehen-sion in regard to the safety of the Actic fleet. The following vessels were in port at Honolulu:—Almi-ra, 350 bbls.: Victoria, 400 bbls.; Europa, 500 bbls.: Emily Moran and Congress, 300 bbls.; Oracle, 400 bbls.: Splendid and Wm. Gifford, 300 bbls., and Gustave, 500 bbls. of oil.

About three o'clock yesterday morning two disguised men entered the office of the "What Cheer House," where only one clerk was in charge. They knocked him senseless by a blow on the head, took a key from his pocket, opened the safe and robbed it of twenty thousand dollars in gold. The robbers then escaped unmolested, and no track of them has yet been discovered. The whaler Almira arrived at Honolulu on the 7th of October, with dates from the Arctic Sea to September 10. She makes the following report:—The Addeson was clean, the Carol had 10 whales; the bark Griswold, 2; the Ben Cummings, clean; the Alson, 1 whale; the Cornelia, 5; the Canton packet, 2; the Corinthian, 8; the C. Howland, 14; the Cape Horn and Pigeon, 7; the G. C. Jones, 5; the Eliza Adams, clean; the Florida, 3 whales; the Geo. Howland, 8; the Governor Troupe, 8; the Helen Mow and J. D. Thompson, 5; the J. Perry, 7; the John Howland and J. P. West, 4; the Ladoza, 3; the Mercury, 8; the M. Wilson, 3; the Northern Eight, 3; the Fora, 700 bbls, of oil; the Vineyard, 3 whales; the William and Henry, 3, and the Winslow, 5. him senseless by a blow on the head, took a key from

Arrived, ship Merbrose, from New York. Sailed, ship A. M. Lawrence, for Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16, 1865. Arrived the steamer Origaba, from Oregon, bringing four hundred and ninety five thousand dollars' treasure Sailed, ship Garibaidi, for New York, carrying 2,000 sacks barley, 480 cases borax, 4,000 hides, 1,950 sacks mustard seeds, 460 bundles broom corn, 2,800 sacks copper ore, 480 fasks quecksiver, 180 bales wool, 70 barrels wine—besides smaller lots of other varieties of California produce.

The North American and Italian Steam ship Company.

Naw York, Nov. 18, 1865.
We notice in your issue of this morning a commun. cation signed by a Mr. George Mackay, director, whom by reference to the prospectus now before us, we find to by reference to the prospectus now before us, we find to be the President of the North American and Italian Steamship Company, which requires correction, as follows:—I. We do not know of any attack having been made on the company in Italy, nor are we directly or indirectly interested in preventing Mr. Mackay or any other company from obtaining a subsidy from the Italian government for so worthy an object. 2. Regarding the subsidy, the statement made by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the United States Convil General at Plorence is too clear and conclusive to require comment from us. 3. As to the prospectus, it has been in circulation for several months, and according to it, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened here, in Boston and in Philadelphia—we know not with what success.

# MISSISSIPPI.

Proposition to Buy a Homestead for Jeff. Davis.

BAD PROSPECTS OF THE FREEDMEN.

The Proposition to Admit Negro Testimony Against White Men Rejected by the Assembly.

Our Jackson Correspondence. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9, 1865 A HOMESTEAD FOR JEFF, DAVIS,

There is very little of interest transpiring at the present writing. The News, the anti-administration paper, which it proposes is this-that every surviving soldier just now able to do anything more than barely provide for their own necessities and meet their own expenditures. Moreover, I suspect that the love of the almighty dollar is about as potent south of Mason and Dixon's line as it is north of it. People are not usually lavish in pecuniary devotion toward representatives of a fallen cause, and there is a wide difference between that sort of entitusiasm which prompted the Legislature to memorialize the President for the release of Jeff. Davis and that chivairy of the purse for the exercise of which the project calls.

mering away at the Logislature to pass a law in regard to them which shall "keep them in their proper sphere." The inferiority of the negro is rung so constantly, and on so many chances, and so much blathers, skite is being written and published as to the necessity of making them feel such inferiority, that I do not wonder that the freedman, will his crude ideas and child-ish habits of jumping at conclusions, should be half afraid that there is homething terrible yet in store for him. There is also a stupid canard in circulation, harped upon by such journals to repletion, that in certain portions of this and other States the negroes are arming themselves and preparing for a grand uprising against the whites on or about Christmas. I do not believe there is the slightest foundation for such surmises, and this absurd practice of ventilating every imaginary danger through the newspapers is the worst possible policy which could be pursued, even if there were grounds for the rumor. Quite a large number of the freedmen have learned to read during the war, and they are by no means as ignorant of what is going on as is popularly supposed. This preparate and thoughtless talk about them, about their inferiority and about the dreaded insurrection can, therefore, serve no other purpose than to acquaint them of the fact that they are feared and dreaded, which is as good as saying that their power is recognized as capable of being used for infinite mischief and disturbance. It is not wise in these journalists. If a man is my enemy and I tell him to his flace that I am afraid he is not the sincerity of my belief. There are, however, quite a number of planters and other persons who are buying stocks of spelling and other elementary books for the use of the freedmen in their employ, and who appear to be honestly and sincerely desirous of an affirmative mischief recommends and other persons who are buying stocks of spelling and other elementary books for the use of the freedmen in their employ, and who appear to be honestly and s

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 16, 1865. Judge Swan has declared the action of the Legislature in abolishing the Cotton Court unconstitutional. Gov ernor Humphreys vetoed the bill, but the Legislature

The Legislature has adopted a memorial to Presiden The House of Assembly has rejected, by a decide

passed it over his veto.

rived at Vicksburg. The latter has assumed command

of the federal troops in Mississippi.
The Vicksburg Herald says that General Howard has tated that he had discovered that the condition of affairs in the Southern States were not sufficiently promising to Freedmen's Bureau. He regarded the condition of the

freedmen in Georgia and Alabama as unpromising.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1865.
A formal reception was given the Tunisian Ambassado livered by the Mayor, and responded to by General

Hashem, through an interpreter. Navy Yard and Fort Warren.

Garoters Sentenced in Boston victed of highway robbery by the garoting process, were to-day sentenced to afteen years' imprisonment each in

Rocasstra, Nov. 18, 1868.
A fire destroyed the extensive edge tool factory of D. R. Barton this morning. Loss \$30,000, which is insured